

stories of **change**



Story of Change

Rapid Fire Talk

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Stories kill



Stories change



Stories cure



MSF Story of Change









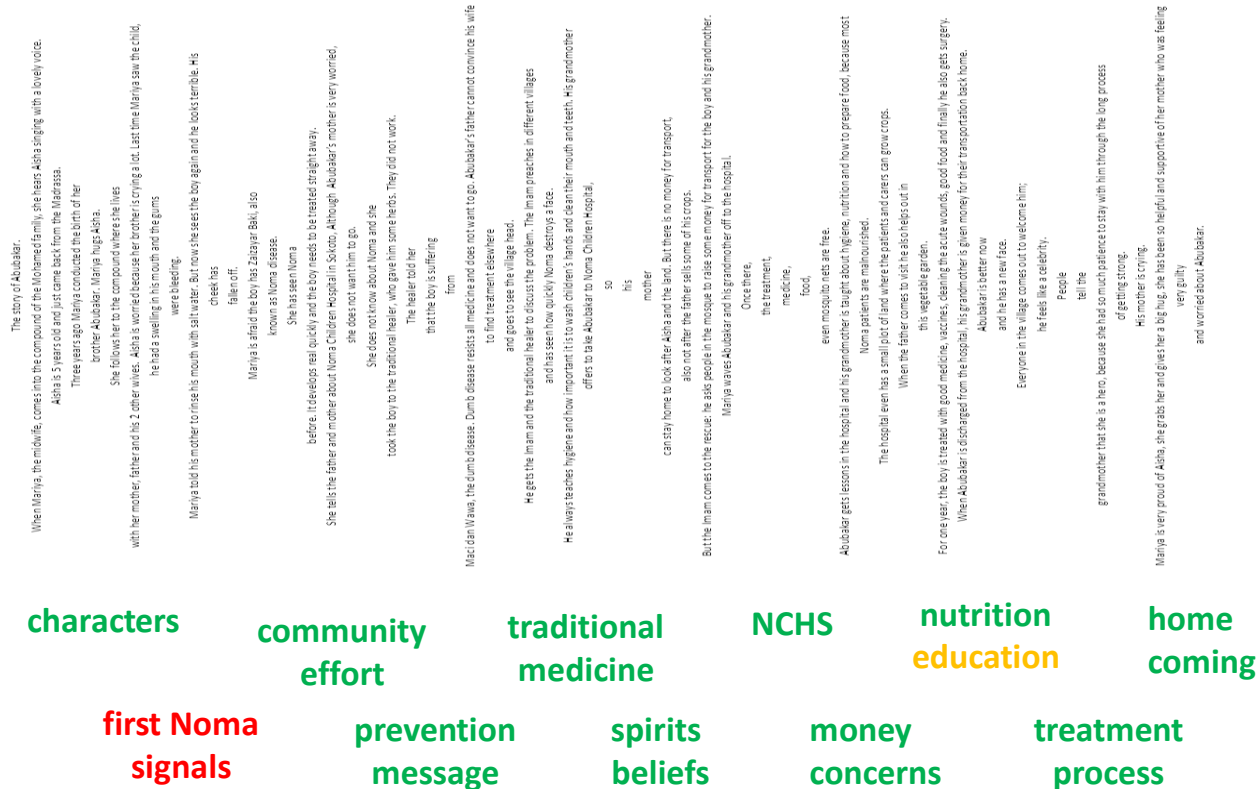






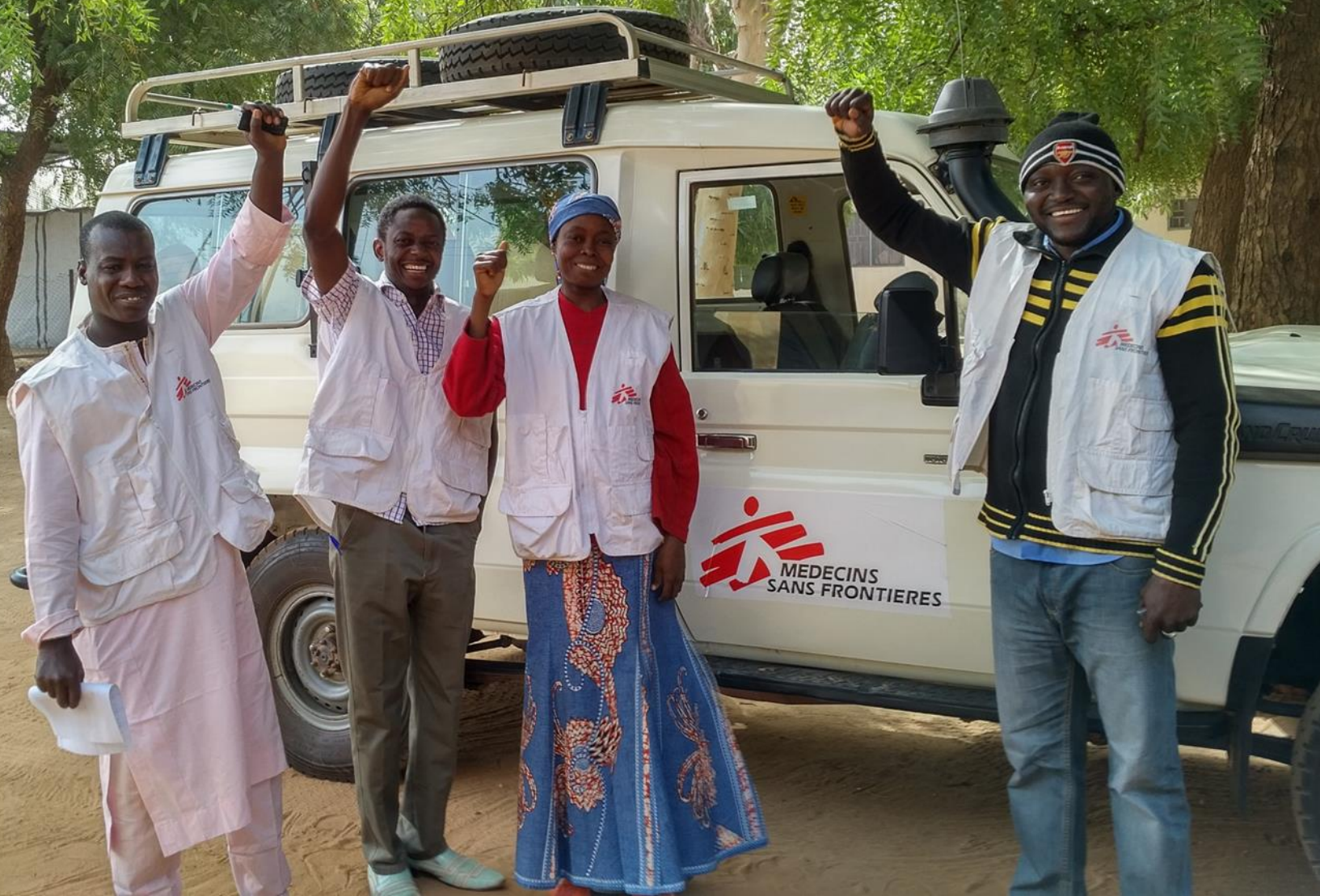
Health promotor 2

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Added actors/events: This story travels and is in people's hearts. Role of care givers. District head. Prevent diseases like Measles. Vaccination. Grace of God. Doctors. Traditional healing does not work.

10 % cases identified
10 % patients for treatment



stories of CHANGE

What if:

We could prevent other
diseases by using stories?

Let's talk about it!

The story of Abubakar

Typical local names	When Mariya, the midwife, comes into the compound of the Mohamed family, she hears Aisha singing with a lovely voice. Aisha is 5 years old and just came back from the Madrassa. Three years ago Mariya conducted the birth of her brother Abubakar.	Midwives have an important signalling function and move freely through different communities. They are trusted, have access to males and females and work with traditional healers
Target: children <5	Mariya hugs Aisha. She follows her to the compound where she lives with her mother, father and his 2 other wives. Aisha is worried because her brother is crying a lot. Last time Mariya saw the child, he had a swelling in his mouth and the gums were bleeding. Mariya told his mother to rinse his mouth with salt water. But now she sees the boy again and he looks terrible. His <u>cheek has fallen off</u> . Mariya is afraid the boy has <u>Zaizayar Baki</u> , also known as Noma disease. She has seen Noma before. It develops real quickly and the boy needs to be treated straight away.	Muslim community, multiple wives First sign of Noma in preventable stage Home treatment is possible
Local name for Noma disease		
Acute stage Noma urgency for treatment		
Spiritual name for serious type of diseases caused by dead relatives and/or Allah	She tells the father and mother about Noma Children Hospital in Sokoto, Although Abubakar's mother is very worried, she does not want him to go. She does not know about Noma and she took the boy to the traditional healer, who gave him some herbs. They did not work. The healer told her the boy is suffering from <u>Maci dan Wawa</u> , the dumb disease. Dumb disease resists all medicine and does not want to go. Abubakar's father cannot convince his wife to find treatment elsewhere and goes to see the village head. He gets the Imam and the traditional healer to discuss the problem. The Imam <u>preaches in different villages</u> and has seen how quickly Noma destroys a face. He always <u>teaches hygiene</u> and how important it is to wash children's hands and clean their mouth and teeth.	Addresses apprehension and fear by carers First port of call traditional healer. trusted source, local knowledge Local beliefs and knowledge Addresses the teaching role of Imams and taps into Muslim customs and rituals Imams can spread the HP story
Traditional healers knowledge is taken seriously: his role in signalling and diagnosis		
Three most influential people in villages in Sokoto		
Leave the father in his strength	His grandmother offers to take Abubakar to Noma Children Hospital, so his mother can stay home to look after Aisha and the land. But there is no money for transport, also not after the father sells some of his crops. But the Imam comes to the rescue: he asks people in the mosque to raise <u>some money</u> for transport for the boy and his grandmother.	Often the mother cannot leave her other children and work. An aunt, uncle or grandmother accompanies the patient Poor and remote communities
Call on community for help; treating Noma is a community effort.	Mariya waves Abubakar and his grandmother off to the hospital. Once there, the treatment, medicine, food, even mosquito nets <u>are free</u> . Abubakar <u>gets lessons</u> in the hospital and his grandmother is taught about hygiene, nutrition and how to prepare food, because most Noma patients are <u>malnourished</u> . The hospital even has a small plot of land where the patients and carers can grow crops. When the father comes to visit he also helps out in this <u>vegetable garden</u> .	Gives reason to why some children become sick and in prevention Free education for children and carers. Role for the father in caring for the family also in NCH
Life in the NCH is free and patient and carers are looked after		
Treatment takes a long time	For one year, the boy is treated with good medicine, vaccines, cleaning the acute wounds, good food and finally he also gets surgery. When Abubakar is discharged from the hospital, his grandmother is given money for their transportation back home.	Stages in treatment of Noma
Treatment requires a lot of patience from the child, carer and family	Abubakar is better now and he has a new face. <u>Everyone in the village</u> comes out to welcome him; he feels like <u>a celebrity</u> . People tell the grandmother that she is a hero, because she had <u>so much patience</u> to stay with him through the <u>long process</u> of getting strong. His mother is crying. Mariya is very proud of Aisha, she grabs her and gives her a big hug, she has been so helpful and supportive of her mother who was feeling <u>very guilty</u> and worried about Abubakar.	Noma is a community effort Addressing stigma before and after Noma Mothers often feel guilty for not preventing Noma, malnourishment, not being able to be with the patient throughout treatment

L: Organizational storytelling

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